

66163. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Solanaceae. Potato.

From Reading, England. Tubers obtained from Sutton & Sons, by F. W. Keay, Wolverhampton, and presented through C. F. Clark, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 18, 1926.

This variety is said to be *Paterson's Victoria*, but it is not the old Paterson's Victoria bred by William Paterson. (Keay.)

66164. IPOMOEA REPTANS (L.) Poir. (I. aquatica Forsk.). Convolvulaceae.

From Canton, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 3, 1926.

No. 305. Obtained on Honam Island, December 15, 1925. *Ung taoi; paak hook ung taoi*. This is one of the most widely cultivated vegetables among the Chinese. It is easy to grow, yields many crops, and appeals generally to the Chinese palate. It may be grown either as a dry-land vegetable or as a water crop. The tips of the branches are eaten, together with the leaves. (McClure.)

For previous introduction see No. 54409.

66165 to 66167. PYRUS spp. Malaceae. Pear.

From Algiers, Algeria. Scions presented by Dr. L. Trabut, Government botanist. Received February 11, 1926. Notes by Doctor Trabut.

66165. PYRUS GHARBIANA Trabut.

This is near to *Pyrus longipes*, but sufficiently characterized by the form of the leaves and the fruit. This pear grows on the tufas in the region of Lamoriciere, Daya. It is called gharbiana from the name of the region which formed part of the ancient kingdom of Gharb (of the west) at the time of Arab domination.

For previous introduction see No. 30031.

66166. PYRUS LONGIPES Coss. and Dur.

A rare Algerian wild variety of botanical interest, which forms a tall tree with few spines. It occurs in the mountains of Setif, Anini, and l'Aures, where it reaches its highest development. The leaves are small, rounded, oval, and suborbicular; the fruits are small, about the size of a cherry, and have a stalk three times their length.

For previous introduction see No. 34662.

66167. PYRUS MAMORENSIS Trabut.

A Moroccan pear growing in the cork-oak forest of Mamora. The vigorous tree, very resistant to dryness in the sandy noncalcareous soils, will probably form a good stock. The fruits are rather large and the seeds very large.

For previous introduction see No. 45612.

66168. CEIBA ACUMINATA (S. Wats.) Rose. Bombacaceae. Pochote.

From Cajenne, Sonora, Mexico. Seeds presented by Walter Thompson, through L. H. Dewey, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 16, 1926.

This close relative of the silk-cotton tree (*Ceiba pentandra*) is described by P. C. Standley (Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, vol. 23, pt. 3) as a large or medium-sized tree with a greenish, spiny trunk, compound leaves, and hard, oblong fruits about 7 inches long which contain brownish "cotton" used for stuffing pillows and for making candlewicks. It is native to western and southern Mexico.

For previous introduction see No. 39389.

66169. ARACHIS NAMBYQUARAE Hoehne. Fabaceae.

From Sao Paulo, Brazil. Seeds presented by the Secretaria do Interior do Estado de Sao Paulo, through Arthur G. Parsloe, American vice consul in charge, Santos. Received February 16, 1926.

A Brazilian relative of the peanut, which, according to Hoehne (Historia Natural Botanica, Matto Grosso, Brazil, pt. 12), is a rather shrubby, much-branched prostrate or ascending plant. The pod is 2 to 3 inches long, with usually two seeds, which are edible and very oily. Cultivated by the Nambyquara Indians in Rondonia, Matto Grosso.

For previous introduction see No. 62099.

66170. COFFEA QUILLOU P. J. S. Cramer. Rubiaceae. Coffee.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, director, Bureau of Agriculture. Received February 16, 1926.

Introduced into the East Indies from Libreville, French Congo, in 1901, this was found to be distinct from *Coffea robusta*. The leaves are narrower and brighter green, and the young trees are pyramidal in habit. The berries are bright red, not dark crimson, and oblong. The crop matures later than that of *C. robusta* and under favorable circumstances is larger than that of any other coffee. Under less favorable conditions *C. robusta* is more productive. (*Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*, vol. 35, p. 417.)

For previous introduction see No. 65798.

66171. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae. Cotton.

From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Seeds obtained through A. Gaylin, American consul general. Received February 18, 1926.

Mocó (tree type) cotton, a locally grown variety.

66172 to 66175. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae. Red clover.

From Aberystwyth, Wales. Seeds presented by R. G. Stapledon, director, Welsh Plant-Breeding Station. Received February 19, 1926.

Locally developed varieties.

66172. Sta. No. Aa-1214.

66173. Sta. No. Aa-1215.

66174. Sta. No. Aa-1216.

66175. Montgomery late-flowering clover.

66176. ELAEOCARPUS LANCEAEFOLIUS Roxb. Elaeocarpaceae.

From Algiers, Algeria. Seeds presented by Dr. L. Trabut, Government botanist. Received February 19, 1926.

A handsome white-flowered tree from the Himalayas, which, according to J. D. Hooker (Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 402), has serrulate, lanceolate leaves up to 6 inches in length and 2 inches in width, and flowers half an inch across, borne in racemes.

66177 to 66179. GOSSYPIUM spp. Malvaceae. Cotton.

From the island of Cyprus. Seeds presented by the director of agriculture. Received February 19, 1926.

66177. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM L.

66178 and 66179. GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM L.

66178. *Triumph*.

66179. Derived from *Sea Island*, *New Orleans*, *Triumph*, and other varieties.